

beasts and reptiles. In each of his ears were two brass bell curtain rings, his trousers did not reach below his knees, and he wore a pair of large Wellington boots. His legs and boots appeared like two mahogany posts in a pair of leather buckets. He played with and teased the most savage of the beasts and reptiles with the most daring intrepidity; but the most extraordinary performance of this youthful charmer were with the venomous serpents, at the request of the Admiralty agent; and for the trifling backsheesh of a silver sixpence, for which he made a profound and slave like salaam, he exhibited his power over the serpent tribe to the writer of this notice when he went on board the Ripon in Southampton Dock.

He took out the cobra capelles from a box folded with them, kissed their heads and mouths, held them in his mouth, irritated them apparently to madness by scratching them on the back, and even suffered them to bite him without experiencing any apparent injury. It was a singular sight to see one of these serpents irritated, standing firmly on a small portion of his tail, while the body was forming graceful curves, and it was preparing to spring upon the body with its mouth open and its fangs quivering.

The greatest curiosity, however, brought by the Ripon was the Hippopotamus. The one brought home in the Ripon is a male specimen, in good health, about ten months old, and 500 lbs. weight. It fed on milk and rice, about 50 pints daily of the former and the latter was consumed both boiled and raw. A number of cows and goats were kept on board the Ripon to supply milk.

We publish, by request, the following obituary of Mr. L. Torbert, father of L. L. Torbert, of Maui. Truly, "the memory of the just is blessed."

Died, at his residence in Lower Makenfield, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on 23d ult., Mr. LAMBERT TORBERT, in the eighty-first year of his age—having been born May 9th, 1769. For several weeks, Mr. Torbert, at times, endured excruciating pains, from an attack of dyspepsia, and which notwithstanding his almost iron constitution, ended in mortification and death. In the departure of this good man, the promise of Eldon of him has been strikingly verified; and he has "come to his grave in full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season." It is not too much to say of this good man, that he was one in whose character the most admirable qualities were largely and happily blended. Possessed of remarkable vigor and firmness, his opinions were at once clear, firm and unyielding; while his Christian principles and grace gave a sweetness and charm to his life, that kept him from sourness or bigotry, and made him the friend and favorite of the sincere, the honest, and the good. No man had a higher character in this community for cheerful, solid piety, for honesty, industry, and Christian benevolence, than the subject of this notice. Throughout his long life, his thoughts and affections were "on things above, not on things on the earth"—and hence the purity and simplicity of his character—the high estimation in which he was held by neighbors and friends, and his fellow-Christians of all denominations. The secret of all this was, undoubtedly, in the nature and power of his early religion—which he chose for his portion in the morning of his life—when only eighteen years of age.

And for sixty-two years as a member, and for forty years as a ruling elder, in the New-Testament Presbyterian Church, his walk and conversation have been as becometh the gospel of that Saviour, in whose atoning blood, and through the regeneration and sanctification of whose Spirit he trusted alone for eternal life. The Scotch-Irish family, from which Mr. Torbert was descended, has been identified with the church of their choice in this place, for more than a hundred years. In losing him, this church loses one of its most valuable and honored members. Seldom was he absent from the sanctuary—seldom was he wanting in any of those Christian virtues and graces that characterize the true Christian. Mr. Torbert was not only a Christian, but a patriot. He loved his country, as every good man will. He had witnessed her struggles for liberty in Revolutionary days—when this region was the arena of many eventful scenes. He prayed for her prosperity, and he lived to see his native land great and illustrious among the nations of the earth. But his long life has closed, and we stand a moment over his grave, to ponder upon his virtues, in the hope that we too, may "die the death of the righteous, and that our last end may be like his." Though racked and tortured with pain, no murmur escaped him. All was submission. And truly of him it may be said, that a voice from heaven has authorized us to write, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

WORK IF YOU WOULD RISE.—Richard Burke being found in reverie, shortly after an extraordinary display of powers in the House of Commons by his brother Edmund, and questioned by Mr. Malone as to the cause, replied, "I have been wondering how Ned has contrived to monopolize all the talents of the family, but then, again, I remember, when we were at play, he was always at work." The force of this anecdote is increased by the fact that Richard Burke was considered not inferior, in natural talents, to his brother. Yet the one rose to greatness, while the other died comparatively obscure. Don't trust to your genius, man, if you would rise; but work! work! work!

GRAVITY VS. FOLLY.—It was a saying of Patey that he who is not a fool half of the time, is a fool all the time. Robert Hall who held a similar opinion, on being reproached by a very dull preacher, with the exclamation, "How can a man who preaches like you, talk in so trifling a manner?" replied, "There, brother, is the difference between us; you talk your nonsense in the pulpit—I talk mine out of it." The eminent Dr. South being in the midst of a frolic on one occasion, and seeing a dignified acquaintance approaching, exclaimed, "Stop! I must be grave, now; there is a fool coming!"

THE POLYNESIAN. HONOLULU, SEPTEMBER 21, 1850. LUMBER TRADE OF HONOLULU.—The increased importations of lumber into this port during the past few months, caused chiefly by the great overstock of lumber in California, has supplied one of the chief elements of the prosperity and enterprise so evident in our city. The impetus which has been given will not be readily checked. The demand for lumber is constantly increasing, and it will continue to increase steadily in proportion to the immigration of foreigners into the Kingdom. Nor will this increase in the demand for lumber be confined wholly to the capital, or the foreign population. As the natives begin to be convinced of the economy of constructing wooden houses in place of thatched huts, and learn from experience that a frame house which costs \$600 and lasts from 25 to 30 years, is cheaper in the end, than a thatched hut which costs only half that sum, and serves them but 8 or 10 years, requiring to be renewed as often, they will endeavor to raise the means to procure the frame house. This has already caused a demand, and natives are constructing these improved tenements in various sections of our city.

The Collector of this port has favored us with the following memorandum of Lumber imported during the first six months of the current year. We should judge that at least one half of this lumber has been consumed in this city, and the remaining half has been taken to the different parts of this Kingdom, and there are very few towns of importance which have not received a benefit from the lumber importation. Little, if any of it has been or will be exported from the Kingdom.

## THE POLYNESIAN.

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The imports since the 1st of July have been very large, and though not in all cases paying a remunerating price to the importer, yet the bulk has brought a fair price. We have no statistics showing the amount of lumber imported in previous years, except for 1843, which is stated in Mr. Wylie's notes to be 230,000 feet, which probably includes every description of Lumber, except plank, which is stated to be 11,876 ft.—The amount of shingles imported in that year was 307,500. Estimating the importations in the following list in the same manner, the amount will be seen to be about 1,700,000 feet for six months.

Yet notwithstanding this large importation, and the numerous buildings that have been constructed during the past season, we have no hesitancy in saying that the want of tenements will be as greatly felt during the coming winter season as it was during the last. The numbers who propose visiting the Islands from California during the unhealthy season there, will, if we are rightly informed, far exceed those who spent the last winter here.

MEMORANDUM OF Houses and Lumber imported at Honolulu from January 1st, to June 30th, 1850—inclusive—

Boards	696,921 feet.
Plank	107,810 "
Joist	112,392 "
Boards, Plank, Joist, Scantling	
and Timber (mix'd)	639,925 "
Large Timber	139,550 "
Chapboards	70,718 pieces.
Laths	102,600 "
Pickets	37,641 "
Palings and Battens	19,331 "
Shingles	843,140 M.
Houses completed (or nearly so)	90
House Frames (some partly finished)	120
Total value as per Invoices	\$66,903.

N. B. The Houses and Frames were mostly from China and the British Colonies originally, and were mostly small, and of inferior quality—many of them being 12 x 12 and 12 x 24 ft., one story.

CHAS. R. BISHOP. Custom House Honolulu, Sept. 10, 1850.

Our readers will perhaps be interested by the perusal of the following extracts of a letter, dated Rochester, July 9th, which we are permitted to publish. Those who have ever visited Rochester may think with us that they are too short, and would no doubt enjoy a more extended sketch of that city. It is now only 38 years since the first house was erected in Rochester, but its increase, like that of many other of the large cities in the U. States, is owing mainly to foreign immigration.

"Rochester is a large city. The census is now taking, and will probably not fall short of 40,000. The city is closely built in solid blocks from Clinton St. to Buffalo St. Canal bridge, and on the West side from Court St. Bridge to Fish St. And the compact mass of dwellings extends more than a mile from the centre in every direction. It has at least doubled, in size since I came here. Two thirds of the buildings are new since 1840. A splendid Court House and City Hall is now building. The Canal, Railroad, and three Telegraph Lines convey their burdens through our streets. There are probably 35 places of worship. There is much wealth, and gaiety, far more than 10 years since."

"There is here one of the most splendid public Halls in the U. S., the Corinthian Hall, capable of seating 2500 persons, and this without galleries. I attended the Concert of the German Society there last night, the most wonderful instrumental performance I ever witnessed."

"We have had the last of Straw berries this year. Cherries and raspberries are now the rage. In the country the new mown hay is perfuming the air. It is delightful as I go out on the Canal in the morning, to see the smooth and beautiful fields in Brighton, the nurseries and gardens; the canal busy with boats—the packet-boats loaded with passengers, the omnibuses on the plank road. And suddenly the furious fire-steed strikes the headlong past with its endless train, while the web-like wires quiver and ring in the maddened air as he thunders on. But you have never seen these triumphs of human art, while achieving a greater triumph over human hearts. I picked up a fragment of paper printed by Telegraph at the rate of 100 letters a minute, which I enclose for your 'edification.' By the way, there is now a very fair prospect that the problem of aerial navigation will be successfully solved this year. Models of balloons propelled and steered have worked admirably, and the large machines are in progress of construction. I should not be at all surprised to find myself in 2 years from now making a week's voyage to the S. Islands in an express Aerial Steamer. But I shall not buy a ticket at present."

The slip from the Telegraph Office, enclosed in the letter is very plainly printed, but still not so distinct as our representation of it below.—Above and below the printed line, on the original slip are rows of dots, caused by the paper being drawn through the machine by pins. The size of the letters, and their appearance on paper are as below, except that the letters are in lead marks and not in ink.]

### SIX-PER-CENT—

CORRECTION.—From the Evening Picayune, of the 14th Aug., we extract the following:—"SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We have Honolulu papers to the 20th of July. There is very little news of interest. We notice in the Polynesian of the above date the official publication of several chapters of the 'Penal Code' of the Islands, purporting to be a translation from the enactments of their Parliament passed in the vernacular language. The fact in the case that the code was entirely concocted and prepared by the foreign rulers of the country, is attempted to be concealed by a weak simplicity of phraseology, and a childish detail of crimes and offences."

We deny that any such attempt at concealment, as is asserted above, has ever been made. On the contrary, in his report, submitted to the 'Penal Code' His Honor, Judge Lee, over his own signature, said, 'I now submit to your honorable body an act to establish a criminal code, in part compliance with your resolution, passed on the 27th day of September, 1847.' By that resolution, Judge Lee was requested to prepare not only a criminal code, but a civil code, and a code of procedure, and the criminal code submitted, was in compliance with the Resolution of the previous legislature. Is there any attempt made to conceal the authorship?

In regard to a 'week' [we suppose he means week] 'simplicity of phraseology,' we further quote from Judge Lee's report. 'I am greatly indebted to the labors of the Commissioners appointed to prepare a penal code for Massachusetts, as given in their report, and also to those of Mr. Livingston, in the penal code of Louisiana. From both these able works I have borrowed largely.' If the penal code of Massachusetts and Louisiana are 'weak' and 'childish,' then may the penal code of the Hawaiian Kingdom be truthfully subjected to the same charge. Otherwise, they stand or fall together.

In noticing the above injurious assertions, we have less care for the honor of the penal code, or His Majesty's foreign advisers, than that the readers of the Evening Picayune may know how much reliance to place upon its editor's opinions and assertions in relation to Hawaiian matters in general, and especially those wherein those foreign advisers have any interest, or have taken a part. If the above are a specimen, they are certainly below par, if not spurious altogether.

DEATHS AT SEA.—We are pained to learn that four Hawaiians, passengers from Hong Kong on board the Enigma, died through the reprehensible negligence of some body in not furnishing the vessel with sufficient water for even a short passage to these islands.

We learn from Capt. Hubertson, who chartered the Enigma, that after the Brig was ready for sea, with provisions and water on board, seventeen native passengers were put on board by the owners of the vessel, against the wish and protest of his agents in China, and also of the Captain, (Stivers), who commanded her. That she sailed with a supply of water for forty-five days only, which was further reduced, by stress of weather, to but thirty-six days' supply; and as the vessel was sixty-six in making the passage, they were put upon short allowance as to cause sickness, and the death of the four men alluded to above. No blame, certainly, can attach to Capt. Hubertson, but it would seem to fall upon the owners who forced the passengers on board.

But we cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that with such a necessity of proceeding to sea with an inadequate supply of water, the captain should either have declined the command, or should have put into some port on the way for a supply. We learn that an investigation is to be had of the case, and shall wait the result, by which it may perhaps, appear, why none but Hawaiians died from the privations to which all, in such a case, should have been subjected.

BEES.—From the Boston Traveller we take the following extract, and are thereby again reminded of the desirableness of having this useful little insect introduced into these islands. Besides the value of the honey it produces, and the luxury of having it fresh, the bee would afford the horticulturist valuable aid in distributing the pollen of his flowering plants, and thus prevent the barrenness often complained of here.

The bee can, doubtless, be brought either from the British Colonies, or from China, and we hope to see a successful attempt made to introduce the little stranger, and give him a welcome amongst the producers of this Kingdom.

CULTURE OF BEES.—There is no more interesting creature of the insect tribe than the honey-bee. The hive is proverbially the emblem of industry and order, and forms a standing rebuke of all indolence and insubordination. That happy life which consists in the disregard of law, or in the right to live on the labor of others, finds no countenance in nature. Indeed, we believe no community composed of any other animal than man, would endure it. The bees annually drive out their drones. But our design was not to moralize, but to inquire why no more attention is paid in our country, to the honey-bee, considering that she maintains herself, and makes such a luxurious return for the little care and attention bestowed upon her. But we suspect the reason may be the little success which often attends the attempt to make honey, with the old fashioned hive. We have recently examined a new hive, or bee-house, rather constructed by Mr. Titcomb, of Farmington, Me., which is a most ingenious piece of workmanship, and shows a thorough acquaintance with the habits of the honey-bee. Several persons, who have made fair trials of the hive, certify that they have taken from a single swarm of bees, the first year after putting them into the hive, between twenty and thirty pounds of honey more than sufficient to winter the bees. The hive contains as much fashioned bees, and is so contrived that honey may be taken out at any time in boxes, without disturbing the bees. Honey in the comb, secured in this way, is worth twenty-five cents a pound in Boston; and we cannot but think a trial of this hive would convince Massachusetts farmers that it is profitable to keep bees. The hive is for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse of Messrs. D. P. & Co., North Market street. It is accompanied with a little manual containing much information concerning bees, with directions for their management. Messrs. D. P. & Co. have also a work on bees, imported from London, entitled the 'Bee-Keepers Manual,' which is full of valuable information on the Natural History of Bees and direction for their management, illustrated with cuts."

NEW PLANTATION.—We notice with pleasure the enterprise and vigor with which the new plantation, for the cultivation of sugar, of Messrs. H. A. Peirce & Co., is being conducted. With a good tract of land, energy and perseverance to conduct it, and capital to introduce mills, implements, &c., we have no doubt, that success will attend the enterprise, and wealth reward the proprietors, of this truly valuable estate.

By the ship Genio, now on her passage hither, we understand a superior mill is expected, and every other improved requisite for the use of the plantation; and also, that the proprietors have taken measures to introduce, as soon as possible, 50 Chinese laborers to be employed, with natives, upon the plantation. All these facilities will doubtless involve a heavy outlay of capital; but with the splendid prospects of an abundant market at their door, at remunerating prices, we have no doubt of the speedy return of their capital, and that a large dividend of profits will be reaped from the enterprise.

Mr. Chas. Burnham, and family, formerly a resident here at Kolon, is coming out in the Genio, to have charge of the plantation, and we know not of a better man for the purpose.

NUANU STREET, we are happy to learn, has been widened 15 ft. on the East side, from the Commercial Hotel to the New Aqueduct, an improvement much needed, considering the growing importance of that street, and the great additions making to the residents in the valley, and the travel upon the road. If trees were planted on both sides, it would become a splendid avenue in a few years. Will not owners of property plant trees in front of their premises, for the benefit of themselves and the public? The Algoroba is a fine tree for shade, and the trees in town are now in flower, an abundance of seeds can soon be obtained for such a purpose.

The brigantine Kalama, Capt. Charman, struck the reef on going out of this harbor on Wednesday evening, and after proceeding about 40 miles, found four feet of water in her hold. She returned to this port on Thursday, for repairs.

We learn that the Kalama had been chartered by the new plantation firm of H. A. Peirce & Co. of Kauai, and had a full freight for the plantation. J. F. B. Marshall, Esq. one of the firm, was on board, and has returned in the vessel.

We are happy to see announced in the New-York Commercial Advertiser, of July 19th, the arrival of Ex-Consul Turrell, lady and three children, at the Irving House, in that city. Mr. T. left these islands on the 21st of April, in the Starling, for San Francisco, thence to New-York, via Panama.

SNAKE.—A snake of the striped kind was caught on Wednesday last, near the Commercial Hotel, and safely deposited in a bottle. We hope this is the first, and that it may be the last, animal of that genus ever seen on these islands. How it got here is a mystery not yet solved.

In publishing the act, "Amending the Law relating to the King's Chamberlain," last week, the signatures of the King and Premier were omitted by mistake.

MEX.—The first Boston ice brought to these islands, was received on the 14th inst. by brig Fortunio, Hasty, via San Francisco.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS.—In the present issue of our paper we conclude the publication of the Laws passed at the recent Session of the Legislature. They are thirty in number, including the Penal Code. We publish below a list of their titles, with the dates of their publication in the Polynesian, which may serve for reference.

An Act establishing a Penal Code, July 6th Aug.	
An Act to abolish the disabilities of 24. inclusive.	
Aliens to acquire and convey lands in fee simple	July 13.
An Act respecting the pilotage to be levied on whale ships.	July 20.
An Act granting exemption from duties, for the encouragement of agriculture.	July 27.
An Act to extend the jurisdiction of the superior court of police Justices of Honolulu and Lahaina.	Aug 10.
An Act to provide for the appointment of clerks for the Circuit Courts.	Aug 10.
An Act relating to the Register of Conveyances.	"
An Act to regulate the circulation of American dimes and half dimes.	"
An Act to provide for the better support and greater efficiency of the public schools.	Aug 17.
An Act to amend the existing law of Marriage.	"
An Act to regulate the election of representatives of the people.	Aug 2.
An Act to increase the number of representatives of the people in the Legislative Council.	"
An Act opening the ports of Hilo, Kawaihau and Kealahou on the island of Hawaii, and of Waimea on the island of Kauai, to foreign commerce.	Aug 13.
An Act abolishing the payment of taxes in produce.	"
An Act to regulate boats plying for hire in the harbor of Honolulu.	"
An Act to amend the law relating to the issue of passports.	"
An Act relating to the labor tax on Roads and like public works.	Aug 31.
An Act to provide for the appointment of Circuit Judge for the island of Molokai.	"
An Act to prohibit natives from leaving the islands.	Sept 7.
An Act providing for the Seninary of Lahaina.	"
An Act confirming certain resolutions of the King and privy council, passed on the 21st day of Dec. 1849, granting to the common people allodial titles for their own lands and house lots, and certain other privileges.	"
An Act to amend the law relating to the land tax.	Sept 14.
An Act to regulate the descent of property,—both personal and real.	"
An Act relating to the enlistment of native sailors.	"
An Act amending the law relating to the King's Chamberlain.	"
An Act relating to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages.	"
An Act to render uniform the districts for educational and taxation purposes, and for subdividing said districts into townships.	"
An Act amending the laws respecting harbor dues.	"
An Act for the government of masters and servants.	Sept 21.
An Act upon the subject of diplomatic privileges and exemptions.	"

THE ROTHSCHILDS.—It is said that the fortune of the Rothschilds is not less than seven hundred and thirty-five millions of francs, or twenty-one millions four hundred thousand pounds British money; about one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars.

A boy at Peterhead has again, while under the influence of mesmerism, predicted the safe return of Sir John Franklin. What gives weight to this seer's statements is the fact, that a prediction of his about the return of a whaler was fully and circumstantially accomplished.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—If any doubts still exist, in any quarter, in regard to the propriety of prosecuting the work of Education by the government of these islands, we think the following facts should be allowed to have their full weight in settling the question. For ourselves, we think it as much the duty of government to provide education for all, as it is to punish crime, or protect property and life. In fact, no mode can be devised so effectually to prevent crime, and to render life and property secure, as that of a good efficient system of education, based upon class-books of a good moral tendency. And for a system thus established, we give all credit and honor to His Majesty's government, and hope never to see it relaxed, or fall into decay. Its economy is not its only feature that commends it to admiration; its permanent beneficial influence renders it one of the brightest ornaments of the reign of His Majesty.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.—The following important exhibit of Statistics drawn from the Free School controversy now agitating our State which cannot be gainsayed. Crime is the great source of insecurity to Property; Government is established (in part) to protect Property by repressing Crime; and the Official Records show that Education is the effectual antidote to Crime. Why, then, should not Property be willing to protect itself by providing Education for all, and so diminishing Crime in the most effectual way?—by reducing to the lowest point the number of those who even desire to be criminals? It seems to us the plain interest of Property to make provision for Universal Education as well as its moral duty. Look at the facts:

RELATION BETWEEN EDUCATION AND CRIME.—TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE:—It has been frequently alleged of late, on the part of opponents of Universal Education through schools free to all, that the progress of Crime in our own and other lands has kept pace with the advancement and diffusion of Knowledge, and that the records of our prisons and penitentiaries, if carefully examined, would show that a large proportion of their inmates were from the Educated Classes. I have recently investigated the Official Returns made to the Secretary of State by the Sheriffs of the several Counties, of the convictions had in the several Courts of Record throughout the State, and the Courts of Special Sessions in the respective cities from the years 1840 to 1848, both inclusive, comprising a period of nine years, and find the following result:

The whole number of persons returned as having been convicted of crimes in the several counties and cities of the State, during the period referred to, was 37,949; of these 1,182 were returned as having received a "common education," 414 as having a "tolerably good education," and 128 only as "well educated." Of the remaining 36,225 about half were merely to read and write. The residue were destitute of any education whatever.

Assuming, therefore, the standard of the returning officers, as to what constitutes a good education, to be correct, only 128 out of nearly 38,000 of the inmates of our prisons are from the educated classes; and only about one in sixteen had received an ordinary common school education. Facts like these are worth more than a thousand vague declamations as to the efficacy of Education, with reference to the progress of Crime.

Yours, respectfully,  
Albany, June 21, 1850. S. S. RANDALL.

OTL.—The import of oil into the United States for the week ending July 1st, was of Spermin, 2,100 blbs; of whale, 3,000; and of bone, 12,000 lbs. Total, from January 1st to July 1st, of Spermin, 59,925; of whale, 172,730; and of bone, 2,732,500 lbs.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET.—July 1, 1850. Spermin continues in active demand for export and speculation, and sales to the extent of 3050 blbs. have been made since our last. The transactions here embrace two cargoes of about 1700 blbs each at 119 cts per gallon; 200 blbs at the same price, and a cargo of 250 blbs on private terms. In Nantucket sales have been made of 2100 blbs at 118 cts etc. In many countries we notice sales of 4000 gals unbleached Winter at 117c; 4000 gals do Spring at 112 cts; 1000 gals do do at 113; and 5000 gals bleached do, at 117 cts per gallon. Whale—We have no change to notice in the market which remains very dull. The only transaction which has come to our knowledge is a parcel of 1000 blbs handsome NW Coast reported at 52 3/4 cts per gallon.

WHALES.—Sales of 10,000 lbs Polar at 36 cts; and 24,000 lbs do, understood to be at the same price.

The Margaret, Capt. Fales, wrecked in Feb. last at Hauling, Society Islands, is insured in this city for \$23,000, as follows:—\$7,800 at the Mutual Marine; \$6,300 at the Pacific; and \$8,900 each at the Bedford Commercial and Whaling offices.

Ship Tamerlane, of and from Savannah, arrived at this port 26th, in ballast consigned to Thos. Bradley. We learn it is the intention of Mr. Bradley to offer her for sale, and in case she is not disposed of, will be fitted for whaling on Savannah account.

Ship Ontario, 368 tons, date of Sagharbor, has been purchased by David B. Kempton, of this city, to be employed in the North Pacific whale fishery under command of Capt. Frederick Sloum, late of ship Seine of New Bedford.

[Whalers' Shipping List, New Bedford.]

FROM CHINA.—By the brig Enigma, we have China dates to the 10th July. The following appeared in an Extra, of the Friend of China, on the 7th July.

Friend of China Office, Sunday, 7th July. We have just received the startling intelligence of the sudden death of His Excellency Commodore Cerna, Governor of Macao.

Yesterday morning at daylight he was well at half past three, p. m. a Corpse!

Our Correspondent says: "The Governor had a glass of water about 6 a. m.—soon after he felt sick—the water is said to have been given to him by a Chinese Servant."

In an hour's time he was weak and helpless—delirium ensued shortly afterwards. Two or three times he rallied, and enquired of his attendant "Que Ete?" but swooned again immediately.

The place is quiet.

It is the general opinion here that he has been poisoned. The result of the post mortem, examination, which will of course be made, I will send to you.

F. M.—The flags are flying at half mast; and a Council of the Government have again entered on sad duties. The tolling of bells, and firing of minute guns at the Monte Fort, too painfully reminds us of our sad loss.

LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—We are under obligations to Capt. Mumford, of the Wisconsin, and to Capt. Nickles of the J. Q. Adams, for San Francisco papers to the 2nd September. We glean a few items.

MARKETS.—Brown Sugar is quoted at 13 1/2. Coffee 32 a 30—Molasses 1,00—Syrup 1,25—Flour 12 a 13,50.

Accounts of the sufferings of the overland emigrants—show the amount of sickness and the number of deaths to be great. Great exertions were being made in San Francisco to relieve the suffering.

SAILING OF THE OREGON AND REPUBLIC.—These two steamers leave to-day for Panama. The former takes 230 passengers and 15,500,000 in gold dust. The latter 150 passengers and about \$400,000 in dust.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD DUST.—We can safely say that the shipment of gold from this country, during the month of August, exceed that of any other month since the discovery of the mines. The amount is almost incredibly large, verging on the millions of dollars. This sum has been regularly manifested, and is exclusive of the parcels carried through by private hands. The following exhibits the amount by each steamer:

August 15, per Carolina,	\$150,000
" 15, per Columbus,	350,000
" 31, per Oregon,	1,500,000
Sept. 1, per Northern,	\$38,124
Total,	\$2,988,124

A beautiful eighteen pound lump of gold, perfectly pure, was brought into our office yesterday. It was from Carson's Creek, and dug by an Irishman on Saturday last. It was seven and half inches long, and measured the longest way, five inches broad, and five inches thick.

We understand that the value of the land owned by the City has been estimated by the Assessors at about \$570,000. This amount does not include some unsurveyed land.

We are informed by the captain of the Eudora, arrived on Thursday from the Marquesas Islands, that previous to his sailing, a French brig of war had arrived and taken possession of the group. Two French frigates were also daily expected. It is understood that the Islands are to be occupied as a French penal Colony.

The British man-of-war which anchored at Sauleito on Thursday afternoon, was the Dedalus, Captain Wellesley, from Callao the 18th July. We understand that by orders of the British Admiral she will remain stationed at this port.

The U. S. Sloop of war Yuccenens arrived in harbour yesterday evening, from Valparaiso, and anchored at Sauleito.

We are credibly informed that one man at one haul took out a forty pound lump of pure gold, on the Yuba, about fourteen miles from Marysville, the day before yesterday. We have no doubt. Other and better men have. Here.—Alta California.

P. S. To Capt. Sherman of the sch. Pastore, we are indebted for dates to the 4th. Nothing new of importance.

The steamer Tennessee, with two weeks late intelligence from the States was expected on the 4th or 5th.